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Highest temperature yesterday, 79; lowest, 64.

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PRICE FIVE CENTS.

LE ROY DRESSER KILLS HIMSELF IN FRAT HOUSE

G. W. Vanderbilt's Brotherin-law Fires Bullet Into Right Temple.

NOTE TO FRIEND TELLS OF "NERVOUS STRAIN"

Daniel Le Roy Dresser, brother-in-law of George W. Vanderbilt, and once a well known financier, shot himself in the right temple yesterday afternoon in the library of the Delta Psi fraternity house at 434 Riversile Drive. He was found dead on the library floor last night by his friend and attorney, C. W. Gould, to whom Dresser had sent a registered letter early in the day telling him that "the nervous strain" was mo than he could endure

That was the only motive assigned for his suicide. More than once in the last two decades, however, Dresser had financial and family troubles , which preyed on his mind. It was said last night, too, that late in April of this year a Japanese firm had instituted civil suits against him for \$200,000 on note: which the company alleged to hold.

But Mr. Gould, who gave out the facts about Dresser's death, refused to discuss this feature of the case and asserted that anyhow, whether true or not, it had no bearing on the shooting.

Planned to Meet Wife.

It was learned from Mrs. Ulricha Walther, Dresser's mother-in-law, that her daughter, Mrs. Marcia Dresser, received a telegram from her husband early yesterday afternoon telling her to meet him at the Manhattan end of the Brooklyn Bridge later in the day. The

Mrs Walther was greatly agi- away Hunt Club and has won many and was awaiting the return of prizes interested recently in a plan for sub-

death, he told reporters that Mr. Gould had told him it was financial difficulties that drove his friend to commit suicide. ten years, Mr. Gould was quoted as having told the Coroner, would not hesi-

Alone in Frat House.

Apparently there was no one in the fraternity house when the fatal shot was fired. The time of the shooting, acng to estimates of the Coroner and uld, must have been about 3 o'clo k in the afternoon. It was about time when William Bainbridg steward at the chapter house, left It was about that Bainbridge. eading in the library on the third floor of the house, which is known as St. Anthony's Hall. It is the Columbia University chapter house of which Dres-

was a member. Bainbridge returned to the house alarrival in a taxicab, in which he had raced from his home at 114 West Sevty-ninth street. The steward was unware that anything untoward had oceps and demanded to know where Mr. Dierser was. Bainbridge told him he had last seen him on the third floor in he library, and without further ado Mr ald went up stairs. Dresser lay dead the floor, a .38 calibre revolver in his

ght hand.
Mr. Gould at once telephoned to Dr.
Mr. Gould at once telephoned to Dr.
leekman, 440 Riverside Drive, but Dresser had been dead for about three when the physician reached his Dr. Weston, came shortly after-

noted financier for many years and was ne of his closest friends, took charge Dresser's affairs and notified the dead man's sisters. Mrs. George W. Vandericholas Brown of New York and the

Married Six Months Ago.

The only explanation Mr. Gould gave nervous strain" mentioned in the sent to him by registered mail in morning. Mr. Gould got it about o'clock in the afternoon at his home. would not give out its full contents, he gist of it ran:

The nervous strain ecome so great that I could not

ding to Mr. Gould, the former cier was about 50 years old. When he retired from active business ma Louise Burnham on November 1889, but she obtained a divorce a him at Sioux Palls, S. D., on Jr., now 21. Six months ago he led Miss Marcia Walther of Brook-

For the last month the second Mrs.

The Colliery Engineer was capitalized at \$100,000, but only \$1,000 of the stock Henry Walther, at the latter's 10, 131 Woodbine street, Brooklyn, 1 Presser had lived at the Delta Psi Walther, at the latter's for the separate as given by Mr. Gould, was that

Continued on Seventh Page.

THE SUN TO-DAY CONSISTS OF SEVEN SEC-TIONS, AS FOLLOWS

FIRST -General News . . 14 biles, Kennels . . 6) -Semi-news Articles, Foreign, Art, Drama, Books, Queries, Chess . . . -Pictorial Magazine and

the War Illustrated . -Special Feature Magazine and Fashions . . -News of the Summer Re-

SEVENTH-Special Features, Real Estate, Gardens, Poultry. Schools, Financial, Problems . . . 8

Readers or newsdealers who do not receive all of these sections will confer a favor on "The Sun" by notifying the Publication Department at once by the phone (2200 Beekman) and the missing sections will be promptly forwarded if pos-

MRS. J. L. LAWRENCE HURLED OFF HORSE

Suffers Concussion of Brain and Remains Unconscious Up to Midnight.

MOUNT BOLTS AT JUMP

was hurled twenty-five feet yesterday untrue by inquiry at the Warden's office, morning as her hunter stumbled into a Park, L. I. She struck on her head, suffering concussion of the brain. The accident happened at 11:30 in the morning and up to last midnight Mrs. Lawrence had not regained consciousness. Mrs. Lawrence had gone in company with her daughter, Miss Alice W., followed by a groom, to try out a hunter. She is a superb horsewoman, having the keen love for horses that her father's uncle, Frank Work, always manifested. For a number of years she has been conspicuous in the hunts of the Rock-

daughter from Manhattan. She agive no reason for her son-in-sact. She said Dresser had been sact. She said Dresser had been should be she with the second jump he boilted, turned the second jump he boilted. sharply to the right to avoid the ob-stacle and made for a ditch that was when Coroner Feinberg left Mr. Gould known to Mrs. Lawrence. The horse last night, several hours after Dresser's plunged into the excavation and turned

As he dropped into the ditch and came to a sudden stop Mrs. Lawrence was hurled from his back with great force. She struck the ground on her head and lay still. Her daughter, who was foltate to conclude that his monetary and leaped to the ground. She ran to lowed by attorneys for Leo Frank affairs were not all that might be delowing closely behind, stopped her horse unconscious woman's head in her lap. Hewlett Bay Park, and summoned aid. Hewlett Bay Park, and summoned and Mrs. Lawrence was carried there and placed on a couch. Her family physician, Dr. J. Carl Schmuck of Lawrence, He worked Frank's attorneys applied to a District Frank's case his attorneys applied for a writ of habeas

> Dr. Schmuck refused to make constatement concerning the woman's condition last night, except that it was dition last night, except that it was the critical. He would not say whether she critical. He would not say whether she critical. Mambers of Mrs. Lawrence's family were notified of the ac-cident and hurried to the home of Mr.

bers street, is a member of the family after which the Long Island town of Lawrence was named. He married Miss Lawrence is the daughter of J. Work, an attorney

THIRD RAIL BURNS THREE.

which one of the three was assisting the two others to put a rail into position came in contact with the live third rail.

The short distribution of the three was assisting the immunity agreement signed by Rose, Webber and Vallon was made to induce them to swear falsely against Becker;

Men jumped from the windows and final impartial review.

Mrs. Becker learn platforms of the train and started to try to do something for the unfortunates Hughes's decision yesterday morning, and women in the train fainted. Then but she said her husband's lawyers had the power was shut off and the three workmen dazedly tried to make their way to the platform at 149th street, but to Sing Sing to see her husband this coln Hospital. All three were terribly day, when he was informed ollapsed. Ambulances took them to Lin- afternoon

Offer Made for Mining Publication Meets With Refusal.

T. J. Foster, head of the International married Miss Correspondence Schools of Scranton, Pa., received an offer last week for the case has not been connected with his Colliery Engineer, a monthly periodical office for some time, so he has no comdevoting to mining, founded by him ment dy of their two children, Susan now 23 years old, and Daniel Le-The offer was made by John A. Hill, president of the Hill Publishing Company the home of Mr. Gould in Albany.

v. Burton Hoetaling of the Third

with the Coal Age, a weekly paper debut the wedding was kept quiet as March.

When the wedding was kept quiet are many the purchaser could not agree on the purchase price and no

owned by the International Textbook Company, which now is in need money. At least among the assets the Textbook Company is the Colliery Presser was furnishing an apartment for Engineer stock, appraised at \$1,000.

Mr. Hill refused last evening to co ment on his reported efforts to buy the Colliery Engineer.

BECKER LOSES PLEA; REJECTION OF GERMAN OFFERS AND FINAL **MUST DIE JULY 28**

of Error and Osborne Fixes Date.

NEWS UNNERVES SLAYER

Reaches Him in Death Cell by Sing Sing's Under-

Charles Becker vesterday lost another of his few remaining chances to escape other court review of his case. According to despatches from Rangeley, Me., United States Supreme Court Justice Charles E. Hughes refused the personal application of W. Bourke Cockran for a writ of error to the Supreme Court. Word came from Sing Sing just before midnight that Becker will go to the electric chair on Wednesday, July 28. Two other criminals, Sam Haynes and Carol Dranowitz, will be executed at the same time.

A rumor spread in the prison yesterday afternoon that Becker had dropped dead on hearing of the refusal of Justice Hughes to grant a writ of error on his behalf. Although Warden Osborne intended that Becker be informed to-morrow morning of the day set for his execution, he learned the exact number of his days by the "underfground route," which transmits news of this character faster than it travels by of-

Inmates of the death house said that Becker, when he learned the day set for his death, said simply like a man Mrs. Alice Work Lawrence, wife of stricken, "Isn't that awful?" The ru-John L. Lawrence of Lawrence, L. L. mor of his falling dead was later proved

week is given the warden in which the warden usually sets the date for tional law to atoms when it assassinated man is that of the 26th. Becker received no visitors yesterday.

enough to warrant a new trial. their present plan the attorneys Georgia, which resulted in postpone-ments of the date of execution until finally Gov. Slaton commuted sentence.

calously to revive her, but without concess.

Dr. Schmuck refused to make any tatement concerning the woman's contact to the United States Supreme Court. Frank, after he had made attempts escape the chair corresponding to the

They have only the one daughter and live at the Mooriands," Lawrence, Mrs.

Just five months later.

So Mr. Cockran and Mr. Manton plan to appeal to a Federal District Judge for a writ of habeas corpus, which if the decision to the United States Su-

Three workmen on the elevated at 147th street and Third avenue, The Bronx, were so badly burned last night The appeal to Justice Hughes was made on the same grounds that the application for a writ of habeas corpus will be made. These grounds are that came in contact with the live third rail.

The short circuit caused a brilliant display, in the glare of which the passengers on a seven car train could see sengers on a seven car train could see the three man standing rigid amid the

The short circuit tied up both north Hughes's decision that all he has to

Mr. Cockran left Rangeley immediately plication. He will arrive in New York early this morning if he comes right

RUSSIANS ON OFFENSIVE.

Vienna Reports Repulse of Attacks

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN The general situation on the Russian

Justice Hughes Refuses Writ

ground Channels.

ficial routes.

Warden Osborne explained that he

rion of Patterson, Putnam county, N. Y. Dranowitz was convicted of complicity in a trunk murder on the East Side of New York a few years and is little more than a repetition of times, once at the infercession of the Bussian Ambassador in this country. Hussian Ambassador in this country. Becker's attorneys, Mr. Cockran and Martin T. Manton, have only two re-courses left to save their client's life or delay the execution, unless of course Whitman should extend executive

stay of execution, however, and whereas which have already been made in behalf

his execution until the week of June 22. denied, as expected, an appeal from I. Road Workmen in Bronx Caught

preme Court will be made, and anybody's guess is as good as any one else's about the effect of this move.

the three men standing rigid amid the electric sparks.

Becker, and that because man's incumbency of his present office Becker lost his constitutional right of a

Gov. Whitman said in Albany yester-

and south bound trains for half an hour.

BID FOR FOSTER PAPER.

Say about the Becker case is this:

"I can only say that I shall be ready at all times to hear any appeal that counsel for friends of Becker may de-

deeply regretted to learn of Justice Hughes's decision, as he feels that Becker is the victim of a "frameup" by Rose, Vallon, Webber and Schepps.

North of Krasnik.

VIENNA (via Amsterdam), July 10 .- The following official statement was made front is unchanged. North of Krasnik on Friday night the Russians renewed their unsuccessful attacks.

RENEWAL OF THE AMERICAN PROTESTS WASHINGTON'S VIEW OF NEXT

American Newspapers Declare the German Note Unsatisfactory

The General Tenor Is for Moderation, and the Maintenance of Peace So Far as Consistent With the Country's Honor.

SOME RESENT THE "DICTATION" OF BERLIN

American newspaper comments on the latest German note are subjoined. Berlin's reply is generally held to be unlin's reply is generally held to be unsatisfactory in that it is evasive. Its tone is remarked as courteous, though some of the newspapers profess to see United condescension in it.

One of the principal objections is that the reply assumes to dictate to the United States Government what rights what that action must be? American citizens may have on the seas in the war zone. Some of the newspapers regard this part of the note as

It is generally pointed out that the It is generally pointed out that the character of the note is not such as to Since Abraham Lincoln no man has justify this country in taking grave borne graver responsibility. but this justify this country in taking grave tinctly for further pressure upon Germany and for the maintenance of peace

NEW YORK.

It was hardly to be expected, we suppose, that a nation which blew internathe Lusitania would fail on occasion to though a weak one. Presenting no new Haynes and Dranowitz, who are to die with Becker, have abandoned every hope. Haynes killed Mrs. John Harsurprised, perhaps appalled, at the sudthe plea, aiready familiar to us, that because Great Britain has violated international law in its assaults upon property at sea Germany is justified in

To the extent that the note gives asclemency or new evidence should be discovered which a Supreme Court Justice of this State would consider weighty enough to warrant a new trial. by placed in Jeopardy" there is a distinct of advance over anything that has emanin ated heretofore from the German Foreign Office. The further statement, however, that "the Imperial Government unable to admit that American citi-

this note, it is always to be remember that actions speak louder than words. For the present we should say that Germany is to be judged more by its deeds than by its diplomacy. It has not been sinking any American ships of late. It has not been sinking without warning While these conditions obtain. lawyers. The proceedings acted as a notes like that now under discussion may irritate or exasperate, but they not necessarily lead to a rupture.

The Times.

The German purpose in this latest note quite unconcealed. It could hardly more frankly avowed. She asks us to suspend the law of nations, the laws of war and of humanity for her

national existence. Germany may do all lawful things that are in her power to protect the Lyes of German subjects and she will be unchalfenged by us in the perform-ance of that sacred duty. But we must remind her that she cannot be per American citizens through the measures the adopts to save the lives of her sub-

That is our position, that the murder

of our citizens shall cease is our de-mand. How does she reply? Not by those expressions of sorrow and regret which the fear of God and the love of man make natural to the human heart, but by the coldblooded explanation that warning to the Lusitania and opportunity for and passengers before a torpedo was fired "would have meant the sure de-struction of the German submarine." To be weak and infirm of purpose now would be for us a deplorable blunder That would invite a continuation of the orrespondence with all the perils emphasis of brevity our demand for ing notes and we must ask to be inwith reasonable formed with reasonable promptness whether it is the intention of Germany to grant or to refuse compliance.

Germany's answer does not "disavow" the acts specifically complained of by the United States. It contains no suggestion of reparation for the which are without measure." contain the slightest assurance im-nediate steps to prevent the recursive of the principles of warfare. Germany does not evade the issue. not concealed by diplomatic phrasing it declares that the submarine warfare

imperative," and despite the solemn warning of the Government of the United States. The Tribune.

which all modern opinion regards as

There is left only the possibility that

Gerard, since further negotiations seem impossible. But this is but a detail. The real problem is the action the United States must take if Germany again puts into operation the principles she applied to the Lusitania and re-

Americans to-day to give to President loyal. sympathetic, complete The honor of the nation is in his keeping and the making of the time he is sure of the support of a united country, a nation and a people. Put while waiting patiently and confidently upon his decision, let us not blind ourselves to the issue nor shrink

from the eventualities.

In other words, the Berlin answer is deliberate humbug. It is humbug when it loudly inveighs—through the greater part of the note-against the crimes o the Allies in suppressing the liberty of the seas and sanctimoniously lauds the virtuous murders that the Von Trpitz submarines commit at the instigation of Germany's enemies

shipping" and will guarantee that our vessels carrying passengers "have no contraband on board." The Berlin apswer is all humbus be-cause it craftily makes friendly suggescause it craftily makes friendly suggestions for agrangements which it is eures will not and cannot be accepted, but, at the same time, carefully refrains from making one downright refusal of our demands which might force these protracted negotiations of diplomacy into the swift action of war.

The Berlin pote is humbur because

regards German interests and rights in The Berlin note is humbug because it means to settle nothing, aiming to refraining from more violations of our rights and murders of our citizens so

drive us to war.

zens can protect an enemy supplication the mere fact of their presence on board" is offensive, and by implication assurances which would directly or indicated assurances which would be assuranced as a supplication of the indicated as a supplication as a supplication of the indicated as a supplication of the indicat tinue the German submarine war against lish slavery."

British commerce and ammunition transport without having an equivalent in the the Tageblatt, says the note shows that form of an assurance from England that form of an assurance from England that she will simultaneously give up her "starvation war" against Germany.

There need be no further arguments on the note offers the basis for a complete

American ships in general, as well as passenger boats of all nationalities in humanity by guaranteeing that no con particular, shall be immune from submarine attacks, then we must on the marine attacks, then we must on the marine attacks, then we must on the to establish a strict separation of the with the concessions regarding new ships

end the law of nations, the the seas which is being claimed by the war and of humanity for her President seems very plausible in an ab-She pleads that she is con-struct sense. However, practical experiducting a war in self-defence and for ence has demonstrated that this right is of the President in such a way that American travellers are lured aboard British ammunition ships in order to force immunity for the ships and safe

delivery of the war supplies. Good will on both sides can achieve the desired aims. If the President manifests this good will Berlin will readily meet him. The way to the ultimate pur-pose should not be blocked by technical hair splitting and stiff theories which by all belligerents.

N. Y. EVENING PAPERS.

The Evening Sun.

So far as the principles at stake are concerned the German note amounts to the seas are strictly limited and circum scribed by the will and pleasure of the German Government. If the theoretical attitude assumed on these matters were alone to be considered the note would give ground for the most serious disness of the general declarations is quite materially offset by the very evident deavert anything like a crisis between the

The Globe.

Germany's reply to the second Lusitania note is as unsatisfactory as her show her devotion to the principles of humanity by guarantee that no contraintends to violate international law ships. True humanity requires that when the violation means the death of American citizens. The failure of Gerwhich are postponing peace." American protest that this cannot "without disregarding those rules of fairness, reason, justice and humanity

We have come, then, to the crisis.

Continued on Second Page.

BERLIN PRESS MUCH PLEASED WITH NOTE

"Morgen Post" Admits American Views on Some Points Are Not Met.

EXPRESSES A FIRM WILL'

German Newspapers All Hold That Submarine Warfare Must Go On.

BERLIN, July 10 .- The German newsapers are unanimous in their praise of note, characterizing it as a statesmanlike, moderate, dignified document show ing plainly the pacific tendencies of Berlin toward the United States. The

Morgenpost says: "The answer in every way is worthy of Germany. It shows the calm of a good conscience, a willingness to lesser the fearfulness of war as far as possible and an upright wish to live it peace with America. But it also expresses a flow will not presses a firm will not to abate one or tittle of Germany's rights. The

or title of Germany's rights. The an-swer clearly shows that the responsi-bility for the form of submarine war fare rests on Great Britain."

The Morgen Post quoted the Ameri-can note where it declared that the can note where it declared that the "Government of the United States can not admit that the proclamation of a war zone from which neutral ships have been warned to keep away may be made to operate as in any degree an abbrevia-tion of the rights either of American ship masters or of American citizens bound on lawful errands as passengers n merchant ships of belligerent na-

onality," and says: "This was a point on which American and German conceptions were opposed to each other and it must be pointed out that this difference of opinion also is not compromised by the new German

note, but that rather it still exists in its essential features.

"Feeling in the United States is changed from what it was at the time of the Lusitania sinking and President Wilson will have to satisfy this new feeling in considering and answering the present note. That the note will meet unrestrained approval at the hands of a large part of Americans is certain." The Lokal Anceiger says:
"The main point is that there is no surrender of the German standpoint as

face of the opinions of neutral Powers."
George Bernhard, the political writer of the Vossiche Zeitung, says: "The German note indicates the un-conditional rejection of every foreign at-tempt to prescribe how far we should and with what weapons we should defend ourselves against the British war of starvation. We recognize joyfully It goes without saying that the Ger- it unmistakably clear that its humani- of policy, and consequently more than ever before the decision now rests

understanding with the United States.
"America." he asserts, "has a chan

and agree to find ways and means Kreuz Zeitung express dissatisfaction to establish a strict separation of the passenger traffic from the transport of under the American flag, saying that war material for the Allies.

Great Britain would be certain to imi-The right of the Allies.

Great Britain would be certain to imit tate any special marking in order to

commanders more difficult. The Boersen Zeifung finds the not unacceptability of the proposals received in advance. Instead it is felt

desires of the United States. "Charity Begins at Home."

George Bernhard, a political write authority, says in the "Hhe German note indicates the un conditional surrender of every foreig attempt to prescribe how far we should go and with what weapons we should defend ourselves against the British war of starvation. We recognize joyfully that the German Government has made unmistakably clear that its human tarian obligations are in the first place toward its own citizens. The sincerit of the German attitude is evidenced by

flag. Germany is liberating America from English slavery. "Charity begins at home, and it is sheer deflance of American public the part of humanity to prevent wome and children from being starved and t The newspaper itself says editorially and that there should be an American guarantee of no contraband on ships that Germany will pursue the basis for a complete understanding

"America," he adds, "has a chance to

band is carried on American passenger when the violation means the death of American citizens. The failure of Germany, although twice interrogated, to make a definite disclaimer of such purpose is most discouraging to all who have labored to preserve unimpaired the historic good relations between Germany and the United States.

American citizens. The failure of Germany peace."

The Tacgliche Rundschau and the Government in a drastic course which the American people may not be prepared to view with favor.

What have labored to preserve unimpaired the historic good relations between Germany had not made the concessions with regard to new ships and the United States.

American citizens. The failure of Germany and the Government in a drastic course which the American people may not be prepared to view with favor.

What has seemed to grate most have low with favor.

What has seemed to grate most have under the American flag. They say that it will be very easy for England to discourse will be no one here have not expected to view with favor.

What has seemed to grate most have to view with favor.

What has seemed to grate most have done here have not expected to view with favor.

What has seemed to grate most have to view with favor.

What has seemed to grate most have done here have the concessions with regard to new ships as so far been able to predict. The constant in the German note. It was pointed out that not only did Germany pointed out the inducement how being held out by German interests in favor of continuing the discussion.

What has seened to yiew with favor. The Evening Post.

One cool assumption runs through the German note. It is that Germany is in a position graciously to "permit" Americans to do certain things on the high seas and to forbid them to do others.

It will be very easy for England to discount this direction in this direction is the guise her contraband ships by any private marks that may be agreed upon. The Becrearcitiung finds the note dignified and earnest and expresses the contrabance of the United States. The should briefly notify that the President's that the President's dignified and earnest and expresses the contrabance of the United States. The should express great regret that it meets with all the justifiable desires of the United States. The newspaper expresses the contrabance of the United States feels it useless to continue the discussion further, that he should express great regret that it meets with all the justifiable desires of the United States. The newspaper expresses the contrabance of t derstanding in Washington.

Many U. S. Officials Regard Further Parleys as Against Our Dignity

Opinion in the National Capital Does Not Go So Far as to Suggest a Break in the Diplomatic Relations.

WATCHING PUBLIC COMMENT FOR A GUIDE WASHINGTON, July 10 .- The most notable feature of the situation created by the new German note is the growing opinion among offi-

the German reply to the American cials here that the submarine issue will not permit of further diplomation discussion on the part of this Government. Such an outcome from the latest correspondence would be furthest from the intentions of the German Foreign Office; yet many officials here

are inclined to the view that the German reply makes it impossible for the United States with dignity to prolong the diplomatic parleys. [The text of this latest reply and of the earlier exchanges of views be-

ween the United States and Germany will be found on page 6.1 Official opinion in Washington does not go so far as to suggest break in the diplomatic relations. Strong doubt exists now as to whether the country woul dapprove such drastic action, but there is a very apparent disposition here to believe that the United States, after rejecting the German proposals, may feel obliged to content itself with asserting once more and finally the principles upon which it intends to stand and then act in defence of those principles in the event of further attacks

upon American life. Such a course would virtually ignore the demand made by the President for reparation on account of the Lusitania victims, which Germany has failed to give, but many here are inclined to the view that this is a matter which taken alone would not warrant drastic action and which

might be settled in the future.

sinking of the Lusitania.

Studying Public Opinion The White House has already begun to watch closely the barometers of public opinion. Editorial comments from all parts of the United States were obtained by the White House staff. These showed a remarkable unanimity in condemning the German reply. The tone of much of the editorial comment was stronger and more bitter toward Germany than has appeared at any time since the period immediately following the

Many of these expressions held that the United States could not continue the discussions with Germany along the lines of the last two months, but nearly all insisted that the President alone should determine the course which this Government is to pursue.

That the President's problem with reference to the submarine issue has been made more difficult than ever by the latest note was the unanimous opinion of authorities here. It was generally conceded that the reply made by Germany completely failed to respond to the President's demands and that Germany's proposals are unacceptable in the light of the stand taken by this Government. The issue is no longer regarded as one of law, but rather one

almost solely with President Wilson.

The President took steps at once to meet the situation presented by the note. By telephoning to Secretary Tumulty at the White House he arranged to have Secretary Lansing bring the official text of the German communication to Cornish. The President's plans after that will depend upon the results of his consideration of the note with Mr. Lansing, but it

is expected that he will not be back in Washington to discuss the matter with his Cabinet until the latter part of next week. It is expected that the official text of the note will not have been received here until late to-night and Mr. Lansing is not inclined to leave un-

til he has made a careful study of it. Though officials had been prepared by information given Ambassador Gerard and by press reports from Berlin for the proposals contained ships carrying contraband in the German note, the effect produced by these was not nearly so disappointing as that caused by the receipt of the entire note.

It had been hoped that the complete note would serve to mitigate the

the opposite has been the result; that the whole note has merely served to demonstrate that Germany is not prepared to yield one iota of her position and that she has nothing else to offer the United States. The only favorable feature of the note, as discussed here, was the marked friendliness of tone. The question asked on all sides is: Besides informing Germany that her reply is unsatisfactory and her suggestions

unacceptable, what will the President do about it? That the President himself had made no hard and fast plan in view of such a reply from Germany seems certain. It is understood that for the present he will study closely expressions of public opinion as they will develop in the next few days. Wilson's Isolation.

It is accepted by experienced officials here that the President is inthe suggestion concerning the number of clined to go no further in the matter than is demanded by the people of neutral ships to sail under the American the country. The delay of his return to Washington is thought by some to be due to his desire to remain in complete isolation while the country is discovering and expressing its opinions. From the indications already at hand calicials are satisfied there will be no this Government would have to wait that he should break off diplomatic re-

lations with Germany as a result of lations with Germany as a result of the present status of the situation.

While a rupture is recognized as still within the range of possibility should the Germans commit another attack. is either wise or necessary is not so prevalent here now as then.

Consequently it is felt that the President must find a middle course, one which will keep him from a surrender of the United States's position and at the same time will not involve this Government in a drastic course which

Capt. Persius, the naval authority of a Tageblatt, declares the reply shows at Germany will pursue her programme, but with the greatest regard American interests. He sees in it basis for a complete understanding tween the two countries.

Appeals to Humanity.

'America," he adds, "has a chance to by her devotion to the principles of prevalent here now as then.

the Germans commit another attack and the Germany another attack and the Germany and outcome is not regarded as being as much in the public mind as it was six weeks ago. Late in May there was a feeling among officials here that if Germany and dignity attempt to continue the discussion with Germany. One view is that this is impossible in the face of the German reply. The other is that under no circumstances should President Wilson take the step of closing the door to further discussion.

newspaper expresses the conviction that many does not see her way to meet the reply will meet with the right uning the United States on the principles risk, even as against the lives of 1,500

at issue and then simply state that non-combeness. This was evidenced